

PYRRHULA ROSACEA, sp. nov.

Among some skins sent by Pryer from Yokohama are three male Bullfinches, which differ from *P. orientalis* in having the slate-grey of the upper parts slightly suffused with vermilion and the slate-grey of the underparts very much so. Judging from the underparts alone, these birds might pass for intermediate forms between *P. orientalis* and *P. major*; but the fact that neither of these species has any trace of red on the back precludes the possibility of this being the case. Besides the three males of this form from Japan, I have two adult males, one male of the year, and one female from the island of Askold, and a male and female from the Kurile Islands. The females do not apparently differ from those of *P. orientalis*. I propose to call this species *P. rosacea*.

XXVII.—Notes on the Birds of Archangel.

By HENRY SEEBOHM.

(Plate XI.)

THE following notes on the birds of Archangel and the surrounding district were furnished to me by Mr. Henke*, who resided in that city for several years, and thus has had a better opportunity of making a complete list than any ornithologists who have previously written on the subject.

HALIAETUS ALBICILLA.

The White-tailed Eagle is not very common, and was not found breeding near Archangel by Henke. It is a resident.

AQUILA CHRYSÆTOS.

The Golden Eagle is very common in March and April on the road to Pinega, and is said to breed in the forests south of Archangel.

AQUILA LAGOPUS.

The Rough-legged Buzzard passes on migration.

* *Vide supra*, p. 204.

BUTEO VULGARIS.

The Common Buzzard is a common resident in the forests near Archangel.

PERNIS APIVORUS.

The Honey-Buzzard is a tolerably common visitor to the forests.

PANDION HALIAETUS.

The Osprey breeds near Archangel, but is not very common.

FALCO PEREGRINUS.

The Peregrine Falcon is a common summer visitor, breeding on the ground.

FALCO SACER.

The Saker Falcon has been once obtained near Archangel in winter, and is said to breed on the Kanin peninsula.

FALCO SUBBUTEO.

The Hobby is a very common summer visitor.

FALCO ÆSALON.

The Merlin passes through on migration.

FALCO VESPERTINUS.

The Red-footed Falcon breeds in a colony on an island near Cholmogory, on lofty oaks.

FALCO TINNUNCULUS.

The Kestrel is only an accidental visitor.

CIRCUS CYANEUS.

The Hen-Harrier is rare. Henke never saw but one adult male; occasionally immature males were seen.

ASTUR PALUMBARIUS.

The Goshawk is common during the breeding-season, and is occasionally seen in winter.

ACCIPITER NISUS.

The Sparrow-Hawk is common during the breeding-season, and is occasionally seen in winter.

MILVUS NIGER.

The Black Kite is an accidental visitor.

ASIO BRACHYOTUS.

The Short-eared Owl is very common; a few remain through the winter.

ASIO OTUS.

The Long-eared Owl is only a rare visitor.

ASIO LAPPONICUS.

The Lapp Owl is not rare, especially in autumn.

ASIO TENGMALMI.

Tengmalm's Owl is very common.

ASIO URALENSIS.

The Ural Owl is a tolerably common resident.

SCOPS PASSERINA.

The Little Owl is not rare.

BUBO ULULA.

The Hawk-Owl is very common.

BUBO NYCTEA.

The Snowy Owl appears in some winters in great numbers near Archangel.

BUBO MAXIMUS.

The Great Horned Owl is very common, and is frequently caught in winter in the traps set for hares.

CUCULUS CANORUS.

The Cuckoo is a very common summer visitor. Henke found its eggs in the nests of the Fieldfare, Brambling, and Yellow-breasted Bunting.

LYNX TORQUILLA.

The Wryneck is a local summer visitor.

GECCINUS CANUS.

The Grey-headed Green Woodpecker is a somewhat rare resident.

PICUS MARTIUS.

The Black Woodpecker is a very common resident.

PICUS CISSA.

The Siberian form of the Greater Spotted Woodpecker is a very common resident.

PICUS PIPRA.

The Siberian form of the Lesser Spotted Woodpecker is a very common resident.

PICUS LEUCONOTUS.

The White-backed Woodpecker, which is the Siberian form of Lilford's Woodpecker, is a rather rare resident.

PICUS TRIDACTYLUS.

The Three-toed Woodpecker is a common resident in the pine-forests. The Archangel form of this species resembles that from Scandinavia and the valley of the Petchora, and is intermediate between the Siberian form and that of the Alps.

CYPSELUS APUS.

The Swift was once seen by Henke.

HIRUNDO URBICA.

The House-Martin is a rare summer visitor.

HIRUNDO RUSTICA.

The Barn-Swallow is a common summer visitor.

HIRUNDO RIPARIA.

The Sand-Martin is a very common summer visitor.

LANIUS EXCUBITOR?

The Great Grey Shrike is recorded by Henke as an occasional visitor to Archangel in autumn. It will probably prove to be the bird known as Pallas's Great Grey Shrike, *L. major*.

LANIUS MOLLIS. (Plate XI.)

Lanius mollis, Eversmann, Bull. Soc. Nat. Moscou, xxvi. p. 498.

Eversmann's Shrike is represented in Henke's collection by a fine example from Archangel obtained in autumn. It is an excellent species, originally described by Eversmann from the Altai Mountains, and since obtained by Severtzoff in Turkestan. It can only be confounded with young examples of the American species *L. borealis*, which may be distin-

guished by their barred upper tail-coverts. Eversmann described *L. mollis* in 1853. The figure (Plate XI.) is taken from one of the types of the species, now in the Museum of the Imperial Academy of Science and Art in St. Petersburg.

LANIUS COLLURIO.

The Red-backed Shrike is a rather rare summer visitor.

PRATINCOLA RUBETRA.

The Whinchat is a common summer visitor.

SAXICOLA OENANTHE.

The Wheatear is a common summer visitor.

ERITHACUS CERULECULA.

The Arctic Bluethroat passes through in great numbers on migration.

ERITHACUS RUBECULA.

The Robin is a common summer visitor.

RUTICILLA PHENICURUS.

The Redstart is a common summer visitor.

SYLVIA HORTENSIS.

The Garden-Warbler is a tolerably common summer visitor.

SYLVIA CINEREA.

The Whitethroat is a not uncommon summer visitor.

SYLVIA CURRUCA.

The Lesser Whitethroat is a rather rare summer visitor.

PHYLLOSCOPUS SIBILATRIX.

The Wood-Warbler is a rare summer visitor.

PHYLLOSCOPUS TROCHILUS.

The Willow-Warbler is a very common summer visitor.

PHYLLOSCOPUS RUFUS.

The Chiffchaff is a very common summer visitor.

PHYLLOSCOPUS BOREALIS.

The Arctic Willow-Warbler is a rare summer visitor.

HYPOLAIS ICTERINA.

The Icterine Warbler is a rare summer visitor.

REGULUS CRISTATUS.

The Goldbreast is a rare summer visitor.

ACROCEPHALUS PHRAGMITIS.

The Sedge-Warbler is a somewhat rare summer visitor.

ACCENTOR MODULARIS.

The Hedge-Sparrow is a somewhat rare summer visitor.

TURDUS ILIACUS.

The Redwing is a very common summer visitor.

TURDUS PILARIS.

The Fieldfare is a very common summer visitor.

TURDUS MUSICUS.

The Song-Thrush is a tolerably common summer visitor.

TURDUS VISCIVORUS.

The Missel-Thrush is a tolerably common summer visitor.

ORIOLOUS GALBULA.

The Golden Oriole is only an accidental visitor.

MOTACILLA ALBA.

The White Wagtail is a common summer visitor.

MOTACILLA VIRIDIS.

The Green Wagtail is a very common summer visitor.

ANTHUS OBSCURUS.

The Rock-Pipit is a frequent summer visitor.

ANTHUS PRATENSIS.

The Meadow-Pipit is a frequent summer visitor.

ANTHUS CERVINUS.

The Red-throated Pipit is a frequent summer visitor.

ANTHUS ARBOREUS.

The Tree-Pipit is a frequent summer visitor.

CINCLUS MELANOGASTER.

The Dipper is recorded by Henke as not common. It is of the black-bellied form.

TROGLODYTES PARVULUS.

The Wren is recorded by Henke from Archangel. It is probably a rare resident.

SITTA URALENSIS.

The Siberian form of the Nuthatch is an occasional winter visitor.

ACREDULA CAUDATA.

The Siberian form of the Long-tailed Tit, with a very long tail, measuring from 3·8 to 3·6 inches, is not rare ; but Henke does not say if it be a resident.

PARUS CINCTUS.

The Archangel form of the Lapp Tit is intermediate between the Scandinavian and Siberian forms. It is a common resident.

PARUS BOREALIS.

The Archangel form of the Marsh-Tit is intermediate between the Scandinavian and the Siberian forms. It is a very common resident.

PARUS ATER.

The Cole Tit is a rare resident.

PARUS MAJOR.

The Great Tit is a common resident.

AMPELIS GARRULA.

The Waxwing is very common in some years.

GARRULUS INFAUSTUS.

The Siberian Jay is a common resident.

GARRULUS GLANDARIUS.

The Jay is a very rare resident.

NUCIFRAGA CARYOCATACTES.

The Nutcracker is a rare visitor.

PICA CAUDATA.

The Magpie is a very common resident.

CORVUS MONEDULA.

The Jackdaw is a very common resident.

CORVUS CORNIX.

The Hooded Crow is the commonest resident.

CORVUS CORAX.

The Raven is common, especially so in winter, on the island of Solovetsk.

CORVUS FRUGILEGUS.

The Rook is a common summer visitor.

LOXIA CURVIROSTRA.

The Crossbill is a very common resident.

LOXIA BIFASCIATA.

The White-winged Crossbill is a very common resident.

LOXIA PYTIOPSITTACUS.

The Parrot-Crossbill is very rare.

PYRRHULA MAJOR.

The Eastern Bullfinch is a very common resident.

PINICOLA ENUCLEATOR.

The Pine-Grosbeak is very common in summer, but migrates somewhat more to the south in winter.

CARPODACUS ERYTHRINUS.

The Scarlet Bullfinch is a very common summer visitor.

PASSER DOMESTICUS.

The Common Sparrow is a very abundant resident.

PASSER MONTANUS.

The Tree-Sparrow is a common resident.

FRINGILLA SPINUS.

The Siskin is very common in summer.

FRINGILLA LINARIA.

The Mealy Redpole is very common in summer.

FRINGILLA CŒLEBS.

The Chaffinch is common in summer.

FRINGILLA MONTIFRINGILLA.

The Brambling is common in summer. Henke says he obtained a hybrid between the Chaffinch and the Brambling.

EMBERIZA AUREOLA.

The Yellow-breasted Bunting is a very common summer visitor.

EMBERIZA PUSILLA.

The Little Bunting is a very common summer visitor.

EMBERIZA RUSTICA.

The Rustic Bunting is a very common summer visitor to all the pine-forests, and often rears two broods in the year.

EMBERIZA CITRINELLA.

The Yellow-hammer is a not very common summer visitor.

EMBERIZA SCHÆNICLUS.

The Reed-Bunting is a very common summer visitor.

EMBERIZA NIVALIS.

The Snow-Bunting is a winter visitor, breeding on the north coast of the Kanin peninsula.

EMBERIZA LAPPONICA.

The Lapland Bunting passes through on migration, breeding above the limit of forest-growth.

OTOCORYS ALPESTRIS.

The Shore-Lark passes through on migration, breeding above the limit of forest-growth.

ALAUDA ARVENSIS.

The Sky-Lark is a rather rare summer visitor.

COLUMBA PALUMBUS.

The Ring-Dove is a not uncommon summer visitor.

LAGOPUS ALBUS.

The Willow-Grouse is a very common resident.

LAGOPUS ALPINUS.

The Ptarmigan breeds on the west coast of the Kola peninsula.

TETRAO UROGALLUS.

The Capercailzie is a resident, in some years exceedingly common.

TETRAO TETRIX.

The Black Grouse is a resident, much commoner in some years than in others. Hybrids between the Capercaillie and the Black Grouse are frequent.

TETRAO BONASIA.

The Hazel-Grouse is a resident, sometimes very numerous.

COTURNIX COMMUNIS.

The Quail is a rare summer visitor.

CHARADRIUS PLUVIALIS.

The Golden Plover passes through on migration, breeding in great numbers on the tundra.

CHARADRIUS HELVETICUS.

The Grey Plover is not rare on migration, and is said to breed in some numbers on the Kanin peninsula.

CHARADRIUS FULVUS.

The Asiatic Golden Plover has once or twice been obtained.

CHARADRIUS MORINELLUS.

The Dotterel is common in the tundra, and breeds near the mouth of the Dwina.

CHARADRIUS CANTIACUS.

The Kentish Plover is a summer visitor on the coast.

CHARADRIUS HIATICULA.

The Ringed Plover is a common summer visitor to the banks of the Dwina.

CHARADRIUS MINOR.

The Lesser Ringed Plover is a summer visitor to the banks of the Dwina.

STREPSILAS INTERPRES.

The Turnstone is a rather rare summer visitor.

HÆMANTOPUS OSTRALEGUS.

The Oyster-catcher is common.

TOTANUS GLOTTIS.

The Greenshank is a common summer visitor,

TOTANUS FUSCUS.

The Spotted Redshank is a common summer visitor.

TOTANUS GLAREOLA.

The Wood-Sandpiper is a common summer visitor.

TOTANUS OCHROPUS.

The Green Sandpiper is a common summer visitor.

TOTANUS CALIDRIS.

The Redshank is a rare summer visitor.

TOTANUS HYPOLEUCUS.

The Common Sandpiper is a very common summer visitor.

PHALAROPUS HYPERBOREUS.

The Red-necked Phalarope is a summer visitor.

MACHETES PUGNAX.

The Ruff is a very common summer visitor.

CALIDRIS ARENARIUS.

The Sanderling occasionally passes through on the autumn migration.

TRINGA MARITIMA.

The Purple Sandpiper was only once seen by Henke, when he obtained six examples early in winter.

TRINGA CANUTUS.

The Knot is recorded by Henke as having been seen in summer near the mouth of the Dwina, evidently breeding.

TRINGA SUBARCUATA.

The Curlew Sandpiper was obtained by Henke near the mouth of the Dwina in summer, and showing signs of having bred.

TRINGA ALPINA.

The Dunlin is a very common summer visitor.

TRINGA MINUTA.

The Little Stint is a rather rare summer visitor. Henke says he has taken the nest on the grassy sand on the river-bank, where it was overflowed when the ice broke up.

TRINGA TEMMINCKI.

Temminck's Stint is a common summer visitor, breeding amongst the drift-wood on the river-banks.

TRINGA CINEREA.

The Terek Sandpiper is a very common summer visitor.

LIMOSA RUFA.

The Bar-tailed Godwit is a rare summer visitor. Henke never obtained its eggs.

SCOLOPAX RUSTICULA.

The Woodcock is a very common summer visitor.

SCOLOPAX GALLINAGO.

The Common Snipe is a very common summer visitor.

SCOLOPAX GALLINULA.

The Jack Snipe is only seen on migration.

SCOLOPAX MAJOR.

The Great Snipe passes through on migration to breed on the Kanin peninsula.

NUMENIUS ARQUATA.

The Curlew is a very common summer visitor to the delta of the Dwina.

NUMENIUS PHÆOPUS.

The Whimbrel is a rare summer visitor.

GRUS CINEREA.

The Crane passes through on migration to the tundra, where it is common.

PLATALEA LEUCORODIA.

The Spoonbill has only once been found, when eight examples appeared in December.

CREX PRATENSIS.

The Corn-Crake is a rare summer visitor.

CREX PORZANA.

The Spotted Crake is a very common summer visitor.

FULICA ATRA.

The Coot has once occurred, during the breaking-up of the ice.

PODICEPS RUBRICOLLIS.

The Red-necked Grebe is very common.

COLYMBUS ARCTICUS.

The Black-throated Diver is common on the lakes in the forests.

COLYMBUS SEPTENTRIONALIS.

The Red-throated Diver is very common.

COLYMBUS TORQUATUS.

The Great Northern Diver has not occurred; but Henke says he has received eggs of this species collected by the Samoyedes on the Kanin peninsula.

URIA BRUENNICHII.

Brünnich's Guillemot occasionally appears in winter.

URIA GRYLLE.

The Black Guillemot breeds on an island near Onega.

ALCA TORDA.

The Razorbill breeds on the same island as the preceding.

MERGULUS ALLE.

The Little Auk has been seen on the coast of the Kola peninsula.

MERGUS MERGANSER.

The Goosander is a rare summer visitor.

MERGUS SERRATOR.

The Red-necked Merganser is a very common summer visitor.

MERGUS ALBELLUS.

The Smew is a common summer visitor, breeding in hollow trees.

SOMATERIA MOLLISSIMA.

The Eider Duck breeds on the same island, near Onega,

where the Black Guillemot and Razorbill are found. It is occasionally seen near Archangel in winter.

SOMATERIA SPECTABILIS.

The King Eider breeds on the Kanin peninsula.

FULIGULA FUSCA.

The Velvet Scoter is a rare summer visitor.

FULIGULA NIGRA.

The Black Scoter is common on migration. A few remain to breed.

FULIGULA CLANGULA.

The Golden-eye is a common summer visitor.

FULIGULA GLACIALIS.

The Long-tailed Duck breeds commonly on the tundra.

FULIGULA CRISTATA.

The Tufted Duck is a common summer visitor.

FULIGULA MARILA.

The Scaup passes through on migration.

FULIGULA HISTRIONICA.

The Harlequin Duck is a rare summer visitor.

ANAS PENELOPE.

The Widgeon is a very common summer visitor.

ANAS QUERQUEDULA.

The Garganey is a very common summer visitor.

ANAS ACUTA.

The Pintail is a very common summer visitor.

ANAS BOSCAS.

The Mallard is a very common summer visitor.

ANAS CRECCA.

The Teal is a very common summer visitor.

ANAS CLYPEATA.

The Shoveller is a very common summer visitor.

ANSER BERNICLA.

The Barnacle Goose is rare on the autumn migration.

ANSER LEUCOPSIS.

The Brent Goose was once obtained in spring.

ANSER RUFICOLLIS.

The Red-breasted Goose is only seen in the spring. It is very rare.

ANSER ALBIFRONS.

The White-fronted Goose passes through on migration, and breeds on the Kanin peninsula.

ANSER MINUTUS.

The Little White-fronted Goose passes through on migration and breeds on the Kanin peninsula.

ANSER SEGETUM.

The Bean-Goose is a summer visitor.

ANSER ARVENSIS.

The Grey-lag Goose is a summer visitor.

CYGNUS MUSICUS.

The Mute Swan is a summer visitor.

CYGNUS MINOR.

Bewick's Swan is a summer visitor, and breeds near Archangel.

STERNA MACRURA.

The Arctic Tern is a very common summer visitor.

LARUS MINUTUS.

A small colony of the Little Gull visits the neighbourhood of Archangel to breed.

LARUS TRIDACTYLUS.

The Kittiwake is a rare summer visitor.

LARUS RIDIBUNDUS.

The Black-headed Gull is a rare summer visitor.

LARUS EBURNEUS.

The Ivory Gull is a rare winter visitor.

LARUS GLAUCUS.

The Glaucous Gull is occasionally seen. It breeds on the Kanin peninsula.

LARUS MARINUS.

The Great Black-backed Gull is an occasional visitor. It breeds on the Kanin peninsula.

LARUS CANUS.

The Common Gull is a very common summer visitor.

LARUS BOREALIS.

The Siberian Herring-Gull (the *L. affinis* of Reinhardt) is an occasional summer visitor. It breeds in great numbers in the monastery on the island of Solovetsk. Those that cannot find a suitable place outside the monastery breed on the walls and in the court-yard. In the latter alone Henke counted over 500 nests, though the monastery is visited annually by about eighty thousand pilgrims.

STERCORARIUS POMATORHINUS.

The Pomarine Skua is an occasional visitor. It breeds on the Kanin peninsula.

STERCORARIUS CREPIDATUS.

Richardson's Skua is a summer visitor, breeding at the mouth of the Dwina and on the Kanin peninsula.

STERCORARIUS BUFFONI.

Buffon's Skua is a summer visitor, breeding at the mouth of the Dwina and on the Kanin peninsula.

XXVIII.—On the Variations from the Normal Structure of the Foot in Birds. By W. A. FORBES, B.A., M.B.O.U.,
Prosector to the Zoological Society.

"IN all birds, even in *Archæopteryx*, the fifth digit of the pes remains undeveloped Many birds have only three toes, by suppression of the hallux. In the Ostrich, not only the hallux, but the phalanges of the second digit are suppressed hence the Ostrich has only two toes."

"The normal number of the pedal phalanges in birds is (as in ordinary *Lacertilia*) 2, 3, 4, 5, reckoning from the hallux to the fourth digit. Among the few birds which constitute exceptions to the rule are the Swifts, in which the